The People.

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ORGANIZING ANARCHY.

The Utopian Job in Which our Capitalist Congress is Engaged.

The Debate on the Tariff Brings out Strikingly the Hopelessness of Harmonizing Capitalist Interests, the Fact that Each Capitalist Identifies the Country with his Own Pocket.

It is a pity that a photograph-phonograph cannot be taken of Congress during the debates that are going on on the tariff. The Congressional Record gives some idea of the sight. We shall here reproduce a few plates: they will graphically illustrate the anarchy that underlies capitalism, and the impossibility of organizing it into order or peace.

Plate 1.—Heavy duties are proposed on cattle by the cattle-raising bosses. Up jump the spokesmen for the corn-raising bosses of New Mexico and say: "Such a tax will ruin us. The only way we have to dispose of our corn is to feed with it the droves of cattle that come in from Mexico for that purpose. Tax the admission of such cattle and we are ruined."

Whereupon these cattle-raisers and corn raisers lock horns.

Plate 2. The Baltimore canners have an interest in the freest admission of fruit, pineapples among others; that gives them a chance to do canning. Their spokesmen, accordingly, demanded low or no duties on pineapples. Up jump the spokesmen for the pineapple raising bosses of Florida and say: "Free trade or low duties on pineapples will ruin us, you will bring us into competition with foreign fruit raisers, our goods will rot on our hands.

Whereupon the canners and the pineapple raisers lock horns.

Plate 3.—The shoe bosses have an interest in getting leather as cheaply as possible. Their spokesmen, accordingly, demand low duties, none if possible, on leather. Up jump the spokesmen for the farmers of the West and say: "What, do you want to ruin us? The hides of our cattle are an important item of revenue with us. If you lower the tariff we can't get our prices for our hides. You say you want to do something for us; well then, set up a tall tariff on hides; if you don't, you drive us down further than we now are."

Whereupon shoe manufacturers and farmers lock horns.

Plate 4.—The cigar manufacturers have an interest in getting leaf tobacco cheaply. Their spokesmen demand low duties, if possible no duties, on that article. Up jump the spokesmen for the tobacco-raising bosses of Kentucky and say: "No, sir; we want high duties; without that we can't sell our tobacco leaf profitably and would have to go into bankruptcy."

Whereupon the Kentucky tobacco raisers and the cigar manufacturers lock horns.

Etc., etc., etc., etc.

The above plates show:

First—That economic or class interests determine the policy of the capitalists. Southern or Democratic capitalists become protectionists; Northern or Republican capitalists become free traders. Old party lines go to smash against material interests, and these rerank themselves to suit their own pockets.

Second—That in a country of such varied industries as this, all the capitalist free trade theories, imported from an almost exclusively industrial country like England, go to pieces. Bastial's humorous illustration of forcing oranges to grow by a tariff in a climate where oranges can't grow naturally, fails of application in a country like this, whose climate in one section can raise pineapples and tobacco, and in another section of which such products cannot grow.

Third—That each capitalist in each industry wishes to run the country to suit himself, and never mind the rest. What is beneficial to one is injurious to the other. On the flower bed of capitalism Anarchy flourishes. To seek to compose all the various conflicting interests of capitalism is nothing short of seeking to organize Anarchy; the thing is impossible; it can be done no more than wild cats can be organized: the attempt to establish harmony under capitalism is the wildest of Utopias yet set on foot or conceived by a crazy brain.

Fourth—That, seeing it is insane on the part of capitalists to expect harmonious relations among themselves, it is the height of folly for the working class, which has a united interest, to tear asunder the bond that unites them and divide themselves into hostile battalions, each fighting for the economic interests of its exploiter or employer, which means the same thing.

That which each capitalist fights for is to improve the market of his special merchandise. Take the above illustrations. The Florida pineapple raisers have interests that conflict with those of the canners; the cigar manufacturers have interests that conflict with those of the Kentucky tobacco planters; the farmers have interests that conflict with those of the shoe manufacturers, etc. The nature of their industries render them opposed to each other until the day when all kindred industries shall have been trustified. Even then the conflict will not be at an end. There is hardly a trust now that does not dovetail into another. Industrial war is the law of capitalism. But the workers all have the same interest: it is to pull themselves out of the category of merchandise in which they are now held, and to swing themselves into the category of human beings. This they can do only by becoming masters of the natural and social opportunities—the land and the capital; and this can be accomplished only by unitedly voting down the capitalist system.

CARLESS'S LETTER.

Valuable Items on Employers' Trickery and Sanctimonious Swindle.

ROCHESTER, April 18.—The wage-workers employed in the collar, shirt and cuff industry of Troy have had, during the last three years, ample proof that a protective tariff policy does not protect them from low wages and trampdom, as the following facts will show.

In the year 1893, during the passage of the Wilson tariff bill, numerous mass meetings were held in Troy for the purpose of obtaining increased duties upon all foreign-made collars and cuffs. Senator Murphy held up the bill in the Senate until a prohibitory rate of duty was placed upon these goods. When he visited the shops afterwards the joy of the girls employed was of such a character that some of them actually hugged and kissed him, so it is said. Justin Miller, of the firm of Miller, Hall & Hartwell, one of the largest firms in the city, called his work people together, and—he being a leading light in the Prohibition party and the local Y. M. C. A.—asked them to join him in a prayer of thanks to Providence for the blessing conferred upon 25,000 of Troy's wage-workers through the increased duties upon collars and cuffs. This was somewhat of a slap in the face to Senator Murphy, who, after being hugged and kissed by the girls, naturally thought that it was his efforts and not those of Providence that had increased the tariff rates. Be that as it may, let us see what followed the prayer.

In less than three months this Justin Miller, Prohibitionist and Y. M. C. A. hypocrite, reduced the wages of his employees 10 per cent. This could not have been caused by lack of profits for the factory inspector of this district asserted that the books of the firm showed a net profit of $90,000 for the preceding year, besides having added improvements to the plant, valued at $45,000. The capitalist class is always thirsting for increased profits, the same as the cavaliers of old were always hankering after blood—more blood. And, as the capitalist economist Ricardo says: "The safest way to increase profits is to reduce wages," so they act. Hence the wage reduction by Prohibitionist—J. M. C. A. Miller.

The other factories quickly followed suit. Since the first one, several wage reductions have taken place. Machines have also been introduced which have greatly increased the productivity of the worker. The latest one, called a turning machine, dispenses with the processes of turning, pasting and pressing. It is operated by boys, whose wages range from $2 to $3 a week. Each machine displaces three human workers.

In Lansingburg, at Pine's collar factory, they have these machines, also the double-needle stitching machine, which, as its name implies, has twice the capacity of the single needle machine. The consequence of this introduction of privately owned machinery is that, instead of 25,000 workers being employed in this chief industry of Troy, there are not now more than 8,000. The prosperity came, but to the manufacturers only; and if Mr. Murphy should now go to the collar factories he is more likely to be kicked than kissed, as the discontent of the employees at the misuse of machinery is growing stronger with time.

Here is an instance of capitalist "honesty": From Troy to Watervliet, and Troy to Greenbush, are two bridges which span the Hudson River. To cross either of them the pedestrian must fork out three cents. They are both owned by corporations, chartered by the State, one for fifty years, the other for twenty years. According to the terms of the charters they were, at the end of the specified time to revert entirely to the State. One charter expired two, the other one year ago, but neither reverted to the people, as the lackeys of the corporations at Albany quickly renewed the charters of both. When the S. L. P. shall be about to socialize these bridges, along with other means of transportation and production, we may hear the capitalist talk of "confiscation." If so, they had better whisper it, or they may find themselves in prison, paying the penalty for highway robbery.

As an example of unadulterated "pure and simpledom" I recommend the following, gleaned in Gloversville: In that town, mostly given up to the manufacture of gloves and leather, lives a Mr. Littauer, who is a large glove manufacturer, and is now Congressman for this district. During the campaign the Glove Cutters' Union marched in a sound money parade, with Mr. Littauer at their head. They did this in spite of the fact that soon after his nomination he reduced the wages of the girls employed in his factory. That he did this BEFORE election is explained by the double fact that Democrats did not nominate a candidate for Congress in that district and that the girls have no votes. Now this union is about to give a ball for the purpose of raising funds, which it expects will come in very handy as there is a rumor in this Littauer's factory that the men are about to suffer a reduction in wages.

The following will throw some light upon the conditions of the small farmers of this State. The girls in Littauer's employ used to receive sixty-five cents a dozen for stitching a certain kind of glove, but a short time ago a Mr. Judson, who two years ago was a member of the State Legislature, and is the son of a bankrupt glove manufacturer, proposed to make a contract with Littauer to get all these gloves stitched at fifty cents a dozen. The proposition was accepted. Twice a week this man goes into the mountain and farming districts to take the gloves and fetch them when stitched, for which he pays twenty-five cents a dozen. With a clear profit of twenty-five cents a dozen he can sport around the town and lay wires so that he may creep into the Legislature again. The farmers in this section, not having the most modern im-

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SOCIAL CONTRASTS

Which We Are Striving to Wipe Out.

LOOK AT THIS PICTURE,

Bulletin of Luxury!

Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, of New York, gave recently a unique party. The invitation card read "Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Beckwith request the pleasure of..... company at a children's party on Saturday evening, January 2, at 8:30 o'clock. Only infants and children under ten years expected."

So none but children were present. Immediately before and after the party some of the guests were as much as forty or fifty years old, but while the party was in progress they were all ten years and under—in looks and dress and manners. There is where the catch came in, and why the laugh is on quite a number of those who received invitations and stayed away because they were more than ten years old.

This children's party is the third of a series of quaint costume affairs which are the ruling fad among the swell set this winter, and are referred to under the general title of "The Thousand and One Nights." Mr. Hermann Oelrichs's vaudeville dinner was the first. The second was the famous vaudeville supper given by Mr. James Lawrence Breese in his studio, upon which occasion Mrs. George B. De Forest's gown caught fire, and she had to be deluged with champagne to save her life.

This children's party differed from its predecessors in that no professional vaudevillians appeared, the entertainment being furnished entirely by the guests. The idea of using children's costumes only was conceived by Mrs. Beckwith while a guest at the recent Breese affair. Upon that occasion Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds and Mrs. Leslie Cotton were dressed in chic little school girl costumes, while Mr. Henry McVicker's Eton boy's costume assisted in giving a juvenile aspect to the occasion.

The Beckwith's children's party of last night was given in their very handsome apartment in the Sherwood, at No. 58 West 57th street. Mr. Beckwith's studios being in the adjoining apartment, they also were thrown open to the guests. Mr. Beckwith's studios bear the honor of having been the scene of Carmencita's first private reception in New York. But never has this celebrated resort of the elite of society and art circles been so splendidly lighted and decorated as upon last night's occasion.

The illusion of child life was perfectly sustained throughout the evening. Mrs. Carroll Beckwith received the guests attired as a little girl of very long ago. Her skirts were not so noticeably short, as her pantalettes were noticeably long. They were the wide, long pantalettes of our great-grandmothers' time, reaching to the ankles. Mr. Beckwith looked exceedingly comical in a boy's costume of the same period.

Mr. Henry Poor represented a little French boy, with blue blouse, low stockings and a big, round collar. Mrs. Poor was the Spanish Infanta, from a picture by Velasquez.

Mr. Stamford White, who is fully six feet tall, and has a big, bristling mustache, was made up as an infant in arms. HE EXHIBITED A TENDENCY TO TAKE HIMSELF SERIOUSLY IN THE CHARACTER THAT NARROWLY ESCAPED PLUNGING OTHER LITTLE BOYS PRESENT INTO DEPTHS OF JEALOUSY.

Mr. Laurence Hutton's bare knees showed below the kilt of a Highland laddie.

Miss Breese was a baby in short clothes.

Among others of the eighty guests present were the Misses Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel French, Mr. Thomas Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Edward La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. St. Gaudens, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Mowbray and Mr. Van Boskirk.

When the rooms had filled, the scene was like fairyland. If such a thing were conceivable as eighty children in one family, this scene would have represented the nursery, but for the fact that all the familiar characters in Mother Goose had stepped out of the book and were there alive and hearty; it was this that added the touch of fairyland. The make-up of each guest was so clever that the size of these infants was noticeable only when they were compared with chairs and tables and other furniture.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—One of the most magnificent and costly gowns ever made by a dressmaker will be worn by Mrs. Celia Wallace to-morrow night at the opening of the grand opera season.

The exquisite point lace with which it is trimmed alone cost $10,000. At different points on the bodice and skirt clusters of the richest diamonds will hold in place the festoons of lace.

A rough estimate of the entire cost of the gown, including the jewels, is $50,000.

The new gown is a heavy duchesse satin of cerulean blue. The court train and bodice are fashioned of a rich, lustrous gros grain silk, of the same shade, sprinkled here and there with a raised design representing a lily springing from a dainty bow-knot.

The court train, which is two and one half yards long, and the full skirt falling in a dozen graceful godets, is lined throughout with heavy satin.

The court train begins at the shoulder in two narrow stripes of satin on either side, which fit snugly into the waistline. From that point it falls to the floor. The skirt itself is trimmed at the sides and front with two great shawls of the rarest Brussels point lace a yard wide and three yards in length. The lace is festooned upon the skirt without cutting, and is placed so as to show its exquisite pattern. It is caught up at the sides and half front, and will be held by diamond sunbursts of great brilliancy.

AND THEN AT THIS!

Bulletin of Misery!

MADE INSANE BY POVERTY.

Mrs. Clara Cornell, whose husband, William Cornell, is a nephew of the founder of the Cornell Iron Works, at 11th avenue and 26th street, and cousin of J. M. Cornell, the present head of the firm, became violently insane at her home, at 983 Columbus avenue, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. Her husband is confined to his bed, an invalid from lung troubles due to grip. The illness of Mr. Cornell brought poverty in its train. This preyed upon the mind of Mrs. Cornell, and she broke down finally under the weight of trouble.

A TRAMP'S FAREWELL TO LIFE.

ALONE AND FRIENDLESS, HE SHOOTS HIMSELF AND DIES BY THE ROADSIDE.

A boy picking flowers in a clump of bushes last week on the boundary line between Long Island City and Woodside found the body of a man who had killed himself. The man was on his back, with a 32-calibre revolver clutched in his left hand. One chamber was empty. He had shot himself in the left temple, and had not been dead many hours when found.

He was of medium height, about 40 years old. His hair was black and thin. He had brown eyes, a smooth-shaven face, a prominent nose, and good teeth. His clothing consisted of a black diagonal coat and vest, dark trousers, an outing shirt, brown check necktie, gaiters, gray socks, and underclothing of good quality and clean. In his pockets were a knife, 17 cents, and a note, written with a lead pencil on plain paper, neatly folded. It read:

I am but a poor unfortunate tramp, not one by chance, but brought about through a change of financial circumstances. I have no relatives or friends in this part of the country, though it matters not what becomes of my body.

ED. O. BODE.

THREE SOUGHT TO END IT.

LIFE WAS A BURDEN TO THESE UNFORTUNATES.

Herman Aldage, 70 years old, shot himself in the head on Monday at 99 1st street. The old man, who is a war veteran, and has been out of work for 9 ths, lives there with his nephew Herman Brockmeyer, and niece. He was conscious after the shooting and taken to Bellevue.

Lizzie Barbara, a tailoress, of 115 Pitt street, tried to drown herself in the East River because she was out of work. She was rescued by a bargeman and taken to Bellevue.

John Welch, 34 years old, of 37 Jackson street, attempted suicide by jumping from the uptown station of the 3d avenue elevated road at 18th street and broke his ankles and three ribs. Then he tried to batter his brains out against a pillar. He was taken to Bellevue still possessed of the suicidal mania. Poverty had made him crazy.

GUARDING HER HUSBAND'S BODY.

CRAZED MRS. CAMPBELL'S VIGIL IN A DARK AND FIRELESS ROOM.

Leonard A. Campbell, aged 65 years, who was formerly a lock and pump manufacturer at 44 South street, and owned some property in Brooklyn, was found dead last Monday night in a room in the rear of 1776 Atlantic avenue, in the latter city, where he had been living with his wife, Charlotte, aged 50 years, for the past year. All the surroundings indicated extreme poverty, and death seems to have been due to starvation.

When the discovery was made, the wife of the dead man stood guard over the body in a crazed condition. There was no bed in the room, and no fire or light. The furniture consisted of a couple of broken chairs and a rickety table. Until a few months ago the couple subsisted on the charity of their poor neighbors and a few cents which the old man earned by repairing locks for them. About that time he was missed from his usual rounds, and it was found that he was laid up with rheumatism and other ailments.

Edward Mahoney and his wife, who had befriended the couple from time to time, called at the house on Thursday last and left some provisions with them. They called again last night, and finding the door locked, went to the Atlantic avenue police station.

Detective Sergeant Price and two policemen were sent to the house to make an investigation. When they broke in the door they found the room in darkness. The husband lay dead on the floor and the wife was sitting close to the body. She sprang to her feet when the officers approached and threw herself between them and the body. One of the policemen took off his coat and threw it around her, for she was almost naked, and then with difficulty induced her to leave the room. Ambulance Surgeon Naughton, who was summoned from St. Mary's Hospital, said that the man had probably been dead twenty-four hours, and that death resulted from starvation.

He took the woman back with him to the hospital, and the doctors there thought she was hopelessly insane.

Benjamin Campbell, the 16-year-old son of the dead man, called at the police station and said that he had lived with his parents until three months ago, when he had to leave and seek employment so as to keep himself from starvation.

As he earned only $2 a week he was unable to give his father anything. He said that five or six years ago his father got involved in business troubles, and that things went from bad to worse until March, 1895, when all the property he owned in Brooklyn was sold to pay debts.

RANDOM SHOTS.

Supreme Court Heroism—"Characteristics" Recommended by Gompers, etc.

The public prints convey to me the sad intelligence that many of our most distinguished patriots and far-seeing political clairvoyants view with an alarm approaching consternation the present condition of things mundane. Some of them haven't felt so pessimistic about posterity since Cleveland passed them by and issued that last batch of bonds to himself and friends.

And good reason for the gloom. Is it of no consequence when the greatest nation on earth is balked in its tireless pursuit of prosperity? Is it a light thing when progress itself is pronounced unconstitutional, and science and invention null and void? Permit me to say that I don't think it is.

It appears, however, that this is what has occurred. In a private interview that has providentially leaked out, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew has so summed up the effect of the late decision of the Supreme Court regarding trusts. He says it has "nullified all the progress, science and invention of 150 years," and is "a reversal of civilization." And Charles Ananias Dana, editor of the New York "Sun," and the Nestor of human knowledge, has been reluctantly compelled to editorially indorse the painful conclusions at which Mr. Depew has arrived. So I take the matter for granted.

* * *

The longer I contemplate the situation the redder my eyes get. It's awful when you think of it. Here's the human race. Been toiling tearfully and painfully upward for millions of years, living from hand to mouth, part of the time from foot to mouth. I'll not deceive you. We started off without so much as a shirt to our backs. Even after the concession of a shirt had been wrung from Mother Nature it took us many years to accumulate sufficient erudition to get that shirt on right side foremost every time. Epochs passed before the first step toward vegetarianism was made, when it became legal to cook your wife's relations before eating them. Slowly, almost imperceptibly, the dark night of barbarism gave way before the morning's light, and our villainous old ancestors began to stay long enough in one place to take notice of things and cogitate what they were loony enough to think they could palm off on us as chronology, history and modern political economy. Down the ages they come, or up the ladder of time—whichever way you say—until the record begins to read straight enough, and one may at least peruse it without superinducing inflammation of the imagination.

The reliable record is short indeed, but it makes up in quality what it lacks in quantity. Since the time King John had to hand over Magna Charta, and Charles the First his head, we have been making steady progress against red-fanged tyranny right along. That is, we thought we had. The American and French Revolutions seemed to have given us a lift, and our trumpets over wall-eyed ignorance in almost every direction seemed to be about to place us on the track of an all-around good time. Our combination of water and fire had introduced the continents to one another, and heaven's lightning, which beforetime had been no earthly use except to scare people and strike the barns of infidels, was domesticated and turned into a useful hired man. We were getting along. About the only thing that seemed imperatively necessary was the suppression of a few hogs and the acceptance of the theory that we could get more of the good things of life by all working together in one approved way than by trying to get out of work in a thousand different ways. And this theory was forcing itself upon us in the general principle of things more and more every day, when——

When along comes this decision commanding retreat. Farewell, the higher life! Good-by, thou false millennium light! Adieu, advancement! Our future is now behind us. The procession of time, its bands erstwhile playing "God Save the Queen" and "Johnny Get Your Gun"—its gay banners garlanded with the wreaths of a thousand victories—has come to a dead stop. A few days and we shall be headed back to barbarism and beyond, likely as not to the anthropoid ape and the primitive protoplasm.

For some time I have had a presentiment that our Supreme Court would never rest until they got the best of the Supreme Being and set aside the inexorable laws of the universe.

Darn humanity's luck, anyhow.

* * *

But all may not be lost. The "American Federationist" for April lies before me, and from its thought-saturated pages one may borrow a ray or two of hope, if it doesn't take much of a ray to make one cheer up. The strike of the Leadville miners, which has been lost after a ten months' battle, is the subject of an editorial by President Gompers. He pats the defeated men on the back in this fashion:

"The struggle was of the most intensely interesting character. Every scheme that the opposition, with the power of wealth could bring, was utilized and directed against the heroic and struggling miners.

"Although the advance movement of the miners of Leadville has been checked, it is by no means such a defeat which discourages and disheartens. It was a battle of which the miners may well be proud. It has brought out char-

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SOCIETY

Can not be Revolutionized Behind its Back.

The Proposed New Party and its Plan—The Scatter-Brained Notion of Colonizing a State and "Establishing Socialism" there Partakes of the Nature of Schemes.

One of the daily papers of this city announced last week the launching of a new Labor party, and published simultaneously what purported to be a sort of preliminary manifesto. The principal and most interesting passage in the manifesto is this:

"The time has come for social regeneration, and this is only possible through a new and world-wide change of system, and to inaugurate that change will be the purpose of the new movement to be launched soon in the great metropolis of the West. Soon after the work is under way it is proposed to begin active operations in some Western State. The State will be colonized by our people, the leaders will converge there, a full ticket will be nominated, and we will undoubtedly have votes enough to secure complete possession and control of the State government. We will then establish the co-operative commonwealth, and the State government will be in harmony with it. The laborless thousands of the country will be invited to the State, and will be given equal opportunities with all others to develop its resources and enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'"

When we reached the end of this passage we expected, as the only sensible sequence, a passage to this effect:

"Whereupon the Federal Courts would forthwith declare the laws of such a State unconstitutional, cause the arrest of the whole shooting match of officers for contempt of court, and, if any difficulty was met, get the President to send General Miles down with the Federal troops."

One may imagine our surprise at seeing, instead of this, the name "Eugene V. Debs, President of the American Railway Union," attached as a signature to the manifesto.

It has happened more than once that the metropolitan press has taken the liberty of attaching a man's name to a thing that he has not written; we hesitate, therefore, to accept as conclusive the evidence that Mr. Debs has really fathered such a wild goose scheme. We hesitate because we do not believe it likely that the lesson of his Chicago strike can have been so wholly lost upon him, and we hesitate doubly because, only recently, in his own organ, the "Railway Times," he rendered homage to the "pathways mapped out by the Socialists"—and that by "Socialists" he cannot have meant some harum-scarums who choose to call themselves so, we also take for granted.

The Socialists, that is to say, that organized world-wide political movement that marches along the path of the class struggle to overthrow the capitalist system, and that, by its steady tread and scientific theories on aims and tactics has rendered the word Socialism the respected word it is to-day, does not, cannot resort to the puerility involved in a colonizing scheme.

The issues that confront us to-day are national issues; municipal and even State issues are such only in the measure in which they hitch on and directly lead to the national ones. The railroad decisions, the trust decisions, the conduct of the Federal Executive and Judiciary in strikes, all demonstrate that the social question can be solved only upon a national theater; the late special issues of the tariff and of money add proofs to this principle by illustrating the intimate connection that exists between all parts of the country. So far has reached this intimate connection of all the parts of our country that there is hardly an official act done to-day in any State but must be in strict line with some general principles underlying all and ENFORCIBLE by that organism that represents them all—the central government. Socialists, therefore, seek to conquer the national government. They go into the field to conquer smaller constituencies also, but only as stepping stones, knowing full well that Socialism cannot be ESTABLISHED in any part until capitalism has been overthrown throughout, and to this end they seek to create the revolution in the heads of the people by uncompromisingly teaching the right doctrines and tactics, and fighting all others.

The idea of colonizing a State for Socialism flies in the face of all of these principles and of all that thereby hangs.

Either the scheme must acknowledge the supremacy of the collective States located in the District of Columbia, in which case it proposes a peaceful solution; or it must start by repudiating that collective supremacy, and then it contemplates to start with open warfare.

In the former case, the colonization plan can only serve as a step by which to enter Congress. Socialism would have to remain in abeyance in the colonized State until Congress was conquered. Not until then could the State issue a substitute for money different from the national one, and not until then could its people escape the national laws which would knock the bottom out of its local Socialism. As to the second supposition, that of proceeding upon the lines of open revolt, it is too silly to consider.

Whether Socialism be established peacefully or otherwise it must be established with the aid of the people in the largest part of the country, whose lines of attack centre upon Washington. It is Washington, i. e., Congress and the White House that must be colonized. The proposed plan starts at the wrong end, like all schemes do.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564

Men blame us for the bitterness of our language and the personality of our attacks. It results from our position. The great mass of the people can never be made to stay and argue a long question. They must be made to feel it through the hides of their idols. When you have launched your spear through the rhinoceros hide of a Webster or a Benton, every whig and democrat feels it. It is on this principle that every reform must take for its text the mistakes of great men.

Wendell Phillips.

MAKING HIS EXPERIENCE.

The Kansan Populist State Senator, Mr. H. W. Young, is in a peck of trouble just now. He finds himself in a hole, with the wind blowing in upon him from all sides. That the wind and the trouble should come from the Democratic or the Republican quarters of the compass would not astonish him; what adds to his tribulations is that the gale is not less fierce from the Populist quarter. Whence the trouble?

Senator Young, as the readers of THE PEOPLE may remember, rejects the Socialist theory of the class struggle; and the Socialist principle that the material interests of men control their actions as a body, is utterly nauseating to him. He is a believer in ideology; that, according to him, is the basis of all action. Proceeding upon this theory, Senator Young has conceived the plan for a County High School in his own county. What can there be nobler than education and the promotion thereof? Disbelieving that material interests are at the bottom of Populism as well as of Goldbugism, and that the moving spring of the former was simply an unmaterialistic panting after the sublime, while the moving spring of the latter could be nothing but a grovelling materialistic greed, Senator Young made ready to resist opposition from the old party members only. Alack the day! These did jump upon him; but furious tho' their onslaught is, it bears no comparison with the onslaught on the part of his own ethereal fellow Populists. Senator Young now alternates between rage and despondency; to him the world now seems out of geer. He meanders about like a veritable Hamlet. At this critical period in his experience as a reformer we wish to come to his aid, and, taking him under the arm, acquaint him with the nature of the phenomenon that now puzzles him. That may give him new hope by switching him right.

The Montgomery County Populists, in numerous cases, are property holders; the property-holders of the county will have to be taxed for the High School. One touch of nature makes all property-holders kin. The threatened taxation establishes a common bond between Democratic, Republican and Populist property-holders. The material basis of owning property, and having to part with some of it for the High School, welds all these partisans—Sublime Pops and unsublime Demo-Reps—into one happy family, determined to resist taxation. Senator Young, while gazing at the stars, forgot that the earth is the ground on which all observation rests. He has run up against the hard fact of the materialist conception of history.

But this is not all. It may be argued in Senator Young's favor that his sublime aspirations may not the less be effective for his rebuff; that, with a proper quantity of sublimity he may be able to overcome the "grovelling material interests" in his way, and thus accomplish a sublime purpose—promote higher education among the masses. Not so! It is the fate of balloons that they go to smash against the hard ground.

Who will be able to avail himself of the opportunities offered by Senator Young's County High School, those who need it or those who don't? Those who don't. The children of the Montgomery County, Kans., property-holders, can, if their parents want it, get higher education, County High School or no County High School. On the other hand, the children of Montgomery Co., Kans., whose parents have no property, remain barred from a higher education, County High School or no County High School. These children of poor parents have no time to go regularly even to the grammar schools, let alone attend the systematic courses of a High School. They have to help their parents do the work on the farms or in the villages to eke out a miserable existence, and these children are the majority. Unprovided with the leisure that the material necessaries of life afford, these children cannot soar upward into higher education. Every time and everywhere, ideology goes to smash against material facts. If Senator Young were less "sublimely" spiritual and more "lowly" materialistic he would first go about furnishing the children of the poor of Montgomery Co., Kans., with the necessaries of life, then higher education could be reached. Proceeding, however, upon his lines, higher education remains out of reach. As he proceeds in this minor matter, he proceeds also in the broader one of national politics by his attempt to reach Socialism via Populism.

He who rejects the material basis of human action has as little chance of reaching his sublime goal as he who wishes to reach San Francisco from New York without a due regard to the material requirements for traveling.

PILLARS OF SOCIETY.

The plea made for a high tariff on behalf of a certain Virginia interest runs as follows:

"Unless we have a higher tariff than now in effect, we shall have to go out of business entirely—the last three years having demonstrated, without a shadow of a doubt, our utter inability under the existing tariff to maintain our business. * * * There will be gladness in the Hartz Mountains and sadness in Virginia. The invited flow of German barytes will carry sorrow to many happy, sunny Southern homes."

Now, then, what is the nature of the interest on which these "happy, sunny Southern homes" depend, and in behalf of whom this touching appeal is made with so touching an admixture of patriotism? Let us see:

It is manufactured barytes, that is to say, barytes ground up so as to look like white lead, and the only use of which is to adulterate white lead with. In other words, it is a cheating industry!

The cheat is practised in the Hartz mountains of Germany and in the Blue Ridges of Virginia. There and here it is the cornerstone to some prosperous "Christian" home, the prop to some "patriotic" pillar of society. The two worthy sets are competitors, and our set wants to keep the other out upon the same principle that one thief resents the inroad of others on his special "beat."

The tariff question is inestimable for the opportunity it affords to detect the rotten ground upon which the free trade and protection social pillars of capitalism rest.

OFF GOES AN OTHER.

Another paper, that tried to sail the waters of the Social Revolution, has just sunk below the surface, and forces upon us, by its fate and carder, the duty of commenting on the moral which it points and the tale which adorns.

We do not exactly know by what name to designate the wreck: it had so many, one for almost every copy which it printed. Originally it appeared in St. Louis, subsequently somewhere in Tennessee, where it was printed in its multitudinous names. As the word "Labor" appeared with greatest frequency at its head, attached to the name of some town or State, the sentiment of whose organized labor and Socialists it claimed to voice, we shall call it "Labor" for short.

"Labor" was constructed upon three principles that were carefully chosen so as to be the exact opposites of corresponding principles on which THE PEOPLE is built.

THE PEOPLE maintains that, to teach Socialism, scientific economics and sociology has to be taught; undeterred by the giddy and pampered taste of the public, it undertook the task. "Labor" said "Nay." It proceeded on this head from the same principle that conceited ignorance always does; it jeered at science; sneered at learning, and sought to teach Socialism by shouting "Hurrah for Socialism!" "Three Cheers for Socialism!" etc., etc. The unthinking, being more numerous than the thoughtful, "Labor" spread its net for their support, confident of a large hawl—but the fry for which it fished slipped off.

THE PEOPLE maintains that the Social Revolution needs men who are in intelligent opposition to the ruling system; it aimed from the start at organizing this intelligent opposition, and consequently, had no use for and incurred the welcome hatred of the soreheads. "Labor" did not know the difference between intelligent opposition and soreheads. The noise of soreheads deceived it; it thought they were legion, and did not know that soreheadism is all froth and no substance. It deliberately gave them asylum, thinking to gain thereby ample support, and to profit by "the mistakes" of THE PEOPLE. Every intellectual or moral crook who ran up against the solid organization of the S. L. P., and was lashed for his crookedness, or believed himself or herself unappreciated, ran to and was received with open arms by the columns of "Labor." The columns of "Labor" rang with anathemas against the party. Every pretentious ignoramus, whose windbag we punctured, shouted "Boss!"; every liar, whom we convicted, shouted "Czar!"; every schemer, on whose trail we camped, yelled "Pope!" Thus "Labor" went on, swingingly, as it thought, until the hard fact struck it amidships that the very quality that makes the sorehead disqualifies him for effective work.

THE PEOPLE maintains that labor "celebrities" who are wrong, are more dangerous than capitalist adversaries; consequently, it sails right into such "celebrities," undeterred by the "following" they may have. "All wrong," said "Labor," and illustrated its position by throwing up its hat with the unthinking at John Burns, for instance, and having nothing but praise for this misleading lightweight, who said, "I am a Socialist, but will go with anyone who will give me something." The subscribers who, attracted by this course, were expected to flock to "Labor," never flocked. A few lightweights "approved" it or "condemned" THE PEOPLE, and there "Labor's" profits ended.

The three cardinal principles in question and their opposites were submitted to an ample test, net results—THE PEOPLE flourishes; "Labor" sinks.

RHODY KENEHAN.

On the 4th instant we published a call issued in Colorado by several union men for a convention of workingmen to set up a political party of labor. To the call we attached the names of the signers. Among them was Rhody Kenehan, of the Horse Shoers' Union. Mr. Kenehan has developed faster than we had imagined. We commented on the call and showed its serious defects. About the names we said nothing; we left that to time. Time has spoken. Mr. Rhody Kenehan is to be a Commissioner of Arbitration in his State. In other words, Mr. Kenehan has solved the problem of making a living.

The defects of the call to which we called attention assume, in sight of Mr. Kenehan's promotion, a graver aspect than we thought. They might have been accidental, or the result of honest inexperience. They now acquire deeper import.

When men issue a call for a political party of labor with no purpose other than to set themselves up for sale to the capitalist parties, they must be careful not to be too clear. Their declarations must be just dangerous enough to attract the attention of the capitalist politicians, and yet not too dangerous to convey the idea that the bridges are burnt behind. Mr. Kenehan evidently understands his role to perfection.

Reading the call over again by the light of Rhody Kenehan, we now advise any of the signers who may have been honestly roped into the scheme of the call to pull out betimes. It is bad enough to be ridden by a capitalist; it is too much to be ridden by labor fakirs besides.

It is our painful satisfaction to call attention to the notice from the German Walters' Union, connected with the S. T. & L. A., printed on the fourth page.

To find in one's midst a fraud is painful; to find that confidence has been misplaced in him, and that he committed the doubly dishonorable offence of theft and breach of confidence, implied in embezzlement, is infinitely more painful. And yet, such is the difference between an honorable and a "pure and simple" organization, that what the former feels ashamed at, and tries to remedy by denouncing the evil doer, the latter tries to cover up, envious at the "cleverness" of the scamp.

The conduct of the Walters' Union towards Herzberg and of the "pure and simple" chums of Meyer Dampf towards this embezzler is striking. While the Walters' Union clean their skirts of the scamp, Gompers, Strasser, Vanderfeld, Harris and the whole kit of labor fakir cigarmakers preserve the memory of Meyer Dampf as that of a beau ideal and a patron saint!

No organization can vouch for the integrity of each and every one of its individual members; all it is responsible for is its own collective integrity. If it is a Meyer Dampf affair it will hug the ulcer; if it is an honest body it will cut the ulcer out.

Let the contrast be noted, and every organization act according to its character.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Charter Towers, Australia, "Eagle," sounds the note of warning to the Australian Labor party against the capitalist machinations to introduce religious dissensions into the ranks of the workers. It says on this subject:

"The greatest enemies of the Labor movement are to be found within its own ranks, and among its professed adherents. Sometimes the mischief is done unconsciously, through ignorance and want of experience; at other times it is clearly the result of the absence of a true, ethical view and appreciation of human rights and of free citizenship, the result, too often of the illiberal and bigoted surroundings in which they were brought up. This latter social disability—religious bigotry—is the worst of all mental diseases, and in many of its victims is found to be incurable. For many generations past the Fat Man made great capital out of the fell engine of religious hate and bigotry by setting the workers at each others' throats, the former always coming out on top. The late Sir Henry Parkes used the red rag of bigotry for all it was worth, until the people of New South Wales left him and his 'yellow pup' behind forever, and he sank into a dishonored grave, baffled on every side and shunned and abandoned by even his oldest friends."

Under the very appropriate headlines of "Forging Ahead; the S. L. P. to the Front; Others to the Rear," the Johnston, R. I., "Beacon" makes the following excellent comments on the Rhode Island State elections of the 6th instant:

"Rhode Island has held its State election, and only the Socialist party has reason to remember it. It emerges from the strife cheered with the knowledge that the cause of the toilers is making progress. More than 1,400 voters pronounced publicly and defiantly their disapproval of the inhuman system of capitalism, that brings slavery and pauperism to the bone and sinew of our commonwealth.

"The crucial test of a voter's grasp of his party's principle, where his party has a principle, and his endeavor to secure its application, is his stand on the main candidate. Comparing the vote for Governor with that of 1896, the Republicans, Democrats and Prohibitionists have lost largely, and the Liberal party, a fusion of Populists and broad-gauge Prohibitionists, with a platform whose best demands were culled from the Socialist programme without credit, falls far short of the vote given the Populist party in 1896. The S. L. P., despite the overpowering apathy current in this campaign, is the sole claimant of an increased vote.

"Socialism moves on and its adherents look forward with hope more vigorous than ever. A gain of 14 per cent. has been made, and the manner in which it has been expressed at the polls is an outspoken proof of an advance most powerful and most effective. It is plain that the wage earners are cutting loose from forces allied heart and soul with capitalism, and are evermore ready to unsheathe the only weapon, political action, with which they can smite the foe with drastic effect.

"The repeated indorsement given the S. L. P. at elections is a stinging rebuke to those who tell us we are on a wrong track and must find a common issue with reformers, each and every one of whom seeks to pull a different way. For the past decade of years scientific Socialists have been scoffed at by reformers; yet they have held their course and marched ahead. To-day they have the same objects, the same methods, and the same spirit that rejects compromise, and yet they are more numerous, more solidified, nearer to and more conscious of victory, while the scoffers are more disunited and discouraged than originally. Reformers talk of what might be done; Socialists know what must be done and act accordingly, and passing events vindicate their judgment.

Scientific Socialism aims its thrusts at the vitals of capitalism without ceasing, tiring or fear. The recruits it is constantly enrolling by living up to its watchword: "No Fusion and No Compromise," presage greater power and effort for the effectual abolition in the speediest way of the system that suffers a few to revel in plenty while the many perish for want of even a fair share of an abundance of their own creation. Our methods are not dictated by sentiment, but by experience, science and reason. The election of 1897 has proved an eye-opener to some of our opponents and critics. The elections yet to come will be more potently instructive, and will reveal the Socialist Labor party firmly and staunchly blazing the way straight to the very heart of the enemy's country."

Would it be just to claim that a grown up man is a hater of study because, when still a baby, he tore up every book that got within its tackles? Surely not. This simple principle is overlooked by the Columbus, O., "Noon Hour," when it warns America against the British ruling class by the following quotation from Jefferson:

"I am satisfied that were our continent to be swallowed up by the ocean, Great Britain would be in bonfire from one side to the other. In spite of treaties, England is still our enemy. Her hatred is deep-rooted and cordial, and nothing is wanting with her but power to wipe us and the land we live in out of existance."

When Jefferson spoke, our "heiresses" had not yet endowed the British ruling class with large chunks of the wealth produced by the American proletariat; our railroads and vast domains of our territory had not yet passed into the property of the ruling class of England; the House of Lords and the Crown did not yet have the extensive interests they now have in this country; and our Presidents, Governors and Judges had not yet become the lackeys of the English ruling class. In those days and for those reasons the ruling class would indeed have celebrated with bonfires the annihilation of America. But all that has changed. For the same reason that they would then have celebrated, they would to-day howl in despair were America to sink below the waves. Jefferson's words have no application to-day.

The Brisbane, Australia, "Worker" hits the nail on the head by saying:

"The Queensland Socialist League has not caught the Queen's diamond jubilee craze, therefore it will not jubilate. Those who oppose us—the level-headed, practical, far-seeing Individualists, who sneer at our utopian sentimentalisms, are whooping and slobbering over the fact that her "Gracious still reigns o-ov-e-r us, happy and glorious." These intensely practical people are preparing to spend the public money in celebrating what? the triumph of the people; oh, no! they are too practical for that. What then is it? Why, it is to emphasize the fact that a lady 12,000 miles away is still able to live and shed her influence benign on us after a period of sixty years' mostly unnecessary socially functioning, at the rate of about a quarter of a million pounds per year. A word in your ear, my practical friend—Go to, sirrah; if that is not sufficient, go three. You are an ass, when you are not a knave.

"We Socialists can see nothing to be proud of in the coming jubilee; on the contrary, sackcloth and ashes should be at a premium. When we reflect that underneath all this glorious pomp and pageantry lies the toiler sweating in his den; the millions of producers compelled to slave for a miserable subsistence, struggling with famine and disease, and in thousands of cases filtering through the various stages of industrial degradation to a criminal's or a pauper's grave. When we think of the thousands of homeless and friendless men, women and children, without hope, doomed to an experience of bitter misery, ending only in death—instead of jubilation we should have lamentation."

The New York "Abend-Blatt," a Socialist paper in the Jewish language, hits with much wit two flies with one clap—the outspoken labor fakir and his double—the masked labor fakir or "reformer," who, since time immemorial, goes about big with the idea of "reforming" the Socialist Labor party fakirward. It says, speaking about the projected appointment of Powderly to a job by McKinley:

"Mr. Powderly, ex-Master Workman of the K. of L., has gained what he wanted by his labor leadership. He is to obtain a snug position from the capitalist Government as Commissioner of Immigration. Now the workers may see clearly how wise he was by his efforts to prevent the entrance of Socialism in his unions.

"And the heroes, who are ever for 'reforming' the Socialist Labor party, are for the same reason wise when they set up the cry that the Socialist Labor party is wrong in quarreling with such labor leaders as Powderly. If these 'reformers' would have had their way, they would now be on friendly terms with Powderly and his likes—and would be enjoying their share of the 'pool'."

It is no wonder the ship of State is cutting the ominous capers we see when a paper like the Chicago "Evening Post" can utter such stupidity as this:

"If there had been no portent of the Wilson-Gorman bill there would have been no panic in 1893, no consequent revenue deficit, no need to issue bonds in time of peace, no addition to the national debt, no resulting 16-to-1 free-silver craze, and no chance for the ring of silver Senators to bestride the financial legislation of the country and sandbag a nation of 72,000,000 for the benefit of a few thousand mine owners."

First—The panic of '93 was felt everywhere, in countries that were "free trade" and in countries that were "protection," and in none of them, whether "free trade" or "protection," except our own, was there a "Wilson-Gorman bill." What brought it on there? The same cause that brought it on here, to wit, the capitalist system. The panic is a result of that beauteous system that allows the workers to keep so little of the value that they produce that they cannot buy it back; that, consequently, leaves in the hands of the capitalist plunderers stores of goods so much in excess of the capacity of the starving toilers to buy, and of the plunderers themselves to consume, that production is struck with paralysis. The tariff, high or low, has nothing to do with this.

Second—It is stupid, if honestly meant, or downright fraudulent, to impute the "issue of bonds," the "addition to the national debt," etc., to the revenue deficit that the Wilson act is said to have caused. The issues of bonds and their long train of effects came from the decline of the gold reserve. Now, then, the biggest tariff dues could not have prevented that, because NOT ONE CENT OF THE DUES is payable in gold, and, consequently, the gold reserve could not have been increased by one single cent's worth through the customs receipts.

The capitalist disputants are themselves responsible for the Tower of Babel confusion of arguments that renders their own propaganda so difficult, and that threatens them with a crushing crash.

Carrion Crow Coxey's, Massillon, O., "Sound Money" continues to deserve for its owner the title of "Carrion Crow."

Its motto is:

"Abolish Gold by the Non-Interest Bond Plan," and this is fitly surmounted by a coffin.

He who has made up his mind to die may have a preference for the sort of coffin that he shall be buried in. But he who does not want to be buried will kick heels over head the scalawag who comes to him with a proposition to die and use that scalawag's patent coffin.

Carrion Crow Coxey is engaged in the job of burying the working class in coffins gotten up on the "Non-Interest Bond Plan." Upon that plan that wing of Coxey's class that thrives by the coffins on the "Gold Plan" would be stripped of their coffin market.

The Socialist, or class-conscious and revolutionary workingman, does not want to be buried at all, and all bonds, on whatever plan, are rejected by him. What he wants is the ownership of the land and the machinery with which to work, out of both of which Capitalism and its Carrion Crow Coxey variety seeks to keep him.

THE GRAND GRIND.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by A. L. RANGS, North Lubec, Me.]

The Advance Agent sits on the Capital sill,
Grinding away with his old coffee mill,
Trying to grind out prosperity.

Mark Hanna is running his merciless stones,
Grinding his workingmen's flesh from their bones;
They say that he makes a fair living.

But the Socialist now is abroad in the land,
Grinding out knowledge on every hand,
Educating the proletariat.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Uncle Sam—The general discontent—

Brother Jonathan—Bother the general discontent; I call it the general stupidity.

U. S.—You may be right; if people knew what this capitalism means from which they expect a living while it will assuredly deal death to them——

B. J.—That is not that I mean. That's all stuff about capitalism dealing death. What I mean is if people were not so stupid they would know in what way they could improve their condition and turn capitalism to good use.

U. S.—And what is your way?

B. J.—I shall state my way if you have time to listen to me, because I shall want to state systematically.

U. S.—"Systematically" is good; let her rip!

B. J.—We are two here, you and I.

U. S.—That's profoundly true.

B. J.—If there is only one hat produced by us, we could not each have a hat, could we?

U. S.—That's another chunk of unquestionable wisdom.

B. J.—For each to have a hat we must produce two hats, not so?

U. S.—We could not each have one if there were no two hats.

B. J.—Now, that is the A. B. C. of the whole question.

U. S.—That seems very simple, but it may be too simple; it is certainly too simple for me.

B. J.—It follows from this A. B. C. that all that is needed is to increase production. If we can produce four hats we shall each have two; if we can produce a hundred hats we shall each have fifty——

U. S.—Not so fast.

B. J.—If our people could only increase the amount of the wealth produced, all would be hunky. He who has a million would have two millions; he who has $5,000 would have $10,000; he who has $1,000 would have $2,000; and the poor workingman, who to-day has nothing, would have——

U. S.—Twice as much; twice nothing is nothing.

B. J.—How you talk!

U. S.—Surely not like a booby as you do. Your "system" of reasoning amounts to this: "The more the workers produce the more they will get"——

B. J.—That's just it.

U. S.—And that is just nonsense. The fact and the reason is just the reverse: "The more the workers produce the less they get."

B. J.—Absurd!

U. S.—What enables the workingman to produce more?

B. J.—The machine.

U. S.—Say that in a room 100 men are at work without the machine and they earn $2 a piece——

B. J.—Very well.

U. S.—A machine is brought in by which 50 men can produce more than 100 before. Do not these 50 men now turn out more goods?

B. J.—They do.

U. S.—Are the other 50 kept at work?

B. J.—No; they are displaced.

U. S.—As far as these 50 are concerned, to begin with, your "system" falls through; more is produced, and they get nothing, being thrown out of work.

B. J.—Hem!

U. S.—Now, let us return to the 50 who are kept at work——

B. J.—Well, they get something?

U. S.—That is not enough for your "system," they must not only get "something," they must get more than they did before because they are producing more. Now, do they get more?

B. J.—W—e—l—l——

U. S.—No, they don't.

B. J.—But they don't get any less.

U. S.—At first not; later on, yes. The men who are thrown out of work won't starve; they rather work for $1 than do nothing and die. So they apply for work at $1. And the result is that, whereas before 100 men were getting $2 a piece, now that the labor in that shop turns out with the machine more than before, 50 of the men get nothing and go tramping and the other 50 get one-half of what they got before. That is the cause of the discontent.

B. J. remains dumb.

U. S.—I shall now return to what I was going to say:

The discontent is so wide spread and the experience of the people is so extensive that this tariff cry will not fool them. They have been fooled by the money question and all these other issues so long that they now are tired of them. They are ready for the seed of Socialism. He who does not preach the straightest goods is either too ignorant for a preacher or is a knave. This capitalist system must go and make room for the Socialist Commonwealth. Nothing short of this will do. So long as this capitalist system lasts the people will not only be paupers, but will be pauperized worse and worse. Your idiotic theory that I just pumped all the wind out of helps to suggest the enormous criminality and insanity of a social system a feature of which is that the larger the stores of wealth, the poorer are the producers. Away with it! And to you I would suggest that you do some thinking before you shoot off your mouth as you have just done.

The front page cartoon in the latest Rome, Italy, "Asino," represents a fat capitalist in conversation with a workingman and trying to dissuade him from voting the Socialist ticket. This short dialogue is held by them:

Fat Capitalist—You surely are not going to disgrace yourself by voting for the Socialist candidates; why, they are a lot of clowns that make one laugh.

Workingman—I shall certainly vote for them; I prefer them to your clowns who make us workmen weep.

THE "LAPSES" ARTICLES.

Reprodnced upon Request from The People of February 14th and 28th, 1897.

More than once we have been asked the question: "Why is it that the pure and simple trade unionist leader can't see the folly of his theory that the union must be broad?" The present conduct of the officers of the International Cigarmakers' Union furnishes a clear explanation, that it will be well for the rank and file of that and all other unions to consider carefully.

Within the last month Mr. Strasser, the International Union's financier, has faked up a large deficit against two large unions, one in Philadelphia and one in Detroit; and more such "deficits" are to be manufactured. The plan is to suspend these unions, and the hope is that the members will not avail themselves of their right to immediate admission in some non-suspended union, and, by so neglecting to do, loose their claim upon death and other benefits. In other words, the officers of the International Union are trying to escape bankruptcy and to save their own jobs (salaries) by creating what insurance companies depend upon for their "prosperity," and what they call "lapses."

The International Union had been struggling along with a small membership, too small to suit the "business interests" of the leaders, and, of course, officers. These then hit upon the plan of inveigling cigarmakers into the union upon the plan of those wild cat concerns that are known as "Get Rich Quickly," that gather a big fund, furnishing the schemers with a fine living while the thing lasts, and that then collapse, leaving only ruin behind. These leaders established a death benefit feature, whereby every one who had been a member in good standing fifteen years was promised a death benefit of $550. The bait worked admirably—but, as will appear, only for a time. The bulk of the present membership, over 27,000, was gained after that provision was enacted, and between 1880-1884. The members trooped in to cover their backs against accident, upon the "half-a loaf is better than none" principle. A fifteen-year member could, after paying only about $200 in dues, become entitled to more than double the amount if he died. It is during that period that the International leaders enjoyed their greatest "glory;" and well it is to mark what the basis of that "glory" was: Not a propaganda to enlighten the wage-workers, and enable them to emancipate themselves, but a filthy fraud of early bourgeoism — the "Get Rich Quickly" insurance trap.

Insurance companies—whether of the "Get Rich Quickly" stripe or not—are exposed to bankruptcy from two sources:

First—From the extravagance of their officers.

Second—From a failure to recruit new policy holders.

If the officers give themselves big salaries and hire numerous clerks, the premiums are eaten up; if, besides that, no new policy holders, or not enough of them, are roped in, then the sap of the whole concern dries up. The result is that when payments become due there **are no funds to pay them with. This** fatality is either staved off or prevented with insurance companies by the "lapses." People who have paid their premiums for a while and then discontinue them, forfeit all future rights. The moneys they have paid in are clear gain; these people are called "lapses." The labor fakirs, who have officered the International Cigarmakers' Union, are in the condition of a bankrupt insurance company, and what they are now doing is to ease the ship by manufacturing "lapses."

The International Union started with one weakness more than the two from which danger threatens insurance concerns. Besides the weakness of the expensiveness of administration, and that of the failure to recruit new members, the International Union was exposed to a third danger; that of its funds being eaten up by "out of work" benefits. This source of danger, that is helping on its downfall, may be called the Nemesis of its leaders. They were sailing under pretences that were doubly false. They were trying to play at "business" in the insurance line, and at the same time they tried to sail under the colors of a "labor organization." They imagined that the latter would add strength to them; on the contrary, it helped to heat the water in which they are now boiling. In order to keep up the appearance of being a labor organization, "out of work benefits" had to be provided for, and in order to "do business" it was necessary to be "broad." Members, plenty of them, were needed, so as to get money for the treasury; and in order to get members it was necessary to be mum upon the Social Question. It was necessary, above all, not to enlighten the workers upon their certain decline under the capitalist system; it was necessary to mislead the cigarmakers with the false notion that a label could "destroy the machine;" it was necessary to keep them wholly in the dark upon their future and make them expect good and even better wages from simple numbers; if anyone had some ridiculous idea as to how to solve the labor problem, the leaders were "broad" enough not to disabuse him in; and, finally it was necessary to keep politics out, leave the union a "pure and simple" concern, and be as "broad" as broad could be towards Democrats and Republicans, free silverites and gold standardites, protectionists and free traders, etc., etc. Nothing but the broadest broadness could afford the needed opportunity to catch dues from all. With the time this "broadness" told upon the treasury. The "out of work" benefit jumped up by leaps; in 1890 it was $22,769.50, in 1895 it was seven times as much—$166,377.25; last year it ate up another tremendous lump; and it is bound to keep increasing because the machine and the concentration of capital are bound to throw more and more labor out of work.

This dire retribution hastened the most important one. The death benefits, that were to be the lure for the benefit of the leaders, waxed apace. In 1881 only $75 were paid out under this head; in 1893 the disbursements for death benefits had ascended to $49,458.38; and in 1895 to $66,725. To-day a large percentage of the membership of the International Union has passed the fifteen-year limit and is entitled to the $550. Where shall the funds come from?

Though the labor question was and continues to be suppressed from the propaganda of the officers of the union and most of its "organizers," the labor question does not allow itself to be suppressed from the nation. Its effect has been to show that the "pure and simple" trade union is impotent against capital, and new recruits can not be gotten although the country is ransacked by the paid officers, who desecrate the word "union," and are shouting "Members, more members;" "In-union there is strength," etc. The masses have learned at least a negative lesson. They don't yet know in what sort of "union there is strength," but they have learned that in the Strasser-Gompers-Tracy-and-Co. sort of "union" there is none for the workers—whatever there may be in it for the officers. Unable to get more members, so as to get more dues; eaten up by out of work benefits; decimated by strike benefits; and threatened by an avalanche of death benefits, the leaders are at their wits' end how to keep their revenues. First they raised the dues to 30 cents at the Detroit convention, but that proved only a drop in the bucket; the deficit increased over their heads. Then they levied another assessment of $1 upon the already over-assessed membership; but neither that can stop the tide of the deficit that is coming in from all sides. As a last, desperate resort, they are now trying to make "lapses." Capitalist insurance companies are satisfied with such lapses as Providence sends their way; they are like "wreckers" who prowl along the sea beach and gather what is washed ashore. But the labor fakir crew of the International Union go a step further; in some places of the globe the inhabitants along the shore are not satisfied with waiting till Providence has wrecked a ship and sent its contents to the beach; they give Providence a lift; they produce shipwrecks by holding up false lights. This is the course upon which the leaders of the International Union are now bent, and their chief wrecker is the salaried financier, Strasser. By manufacturing deficits they expect to manufacture "lapses," and get a new lease of life through the fraud thus perpetrated upon a large number of confiding cigarmakers, who are thus to be defrauded of all the dues they have paid in.

The fate of the International Union, in the hands of these labor fakirs is a striking commentary on the peculiar development of the "pure and simple" union in America. It also explains to perfection the secret of the "broadness" of these rascals. No employee of an insurance company would think of being so "narrow" as to desire all the policy holders to be Republican or Democrat or Socialist, or what not. What he is after is his wages or salary, and to get these, money must come in. Anyone with money to pay premiums is his man; anyone with none he has no use for. Hence it comes that the labor fakir is "broad"; the bond that unites the workers to one another and to him must be **their capacity to pay dues. Insane were** the insurance president or agent who would make political economy or politics part of his jabber to get new policy holders; for the same reason the labor fakirs eschew such matters — their pockets are broad enough for the dues of any party man, and they have a most natural aversion for the "narrowness" of the Socialist or New Trade Unionist whose tactics would cause the fakirs' pockets to become proportionately "narrow."

Can anything be clearer?

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—I desire to supplement the article "Lapses," of THE PEOPLE'S issue of the 14th instant. The article reveals a pretty bad state of affairs in our International Union, and a pretty desperate condition on the part of the rascals and ignoramuses who have settled on the organization as its leaders and office-holders. But dark as the picture is drawn in THE PEOPLE, things are infinitely worse. As one of the victims in this union, I am able to add some points of interest to cigarmakers, and to all other workers.

Of course the fakirs mean to create lapses by suspending unions. But this is only a part of the plan. Their complete plan is this: To manufacture deficits, tax the members of such a union to make up for the "deficits," and in that way drive the members out through the fear of being taxed out of their boots.

Here is the plan of this campaign: "Get rid of as many of the 15-year members as possible; to do that, pick out the unions in which there are large numbers of these; forge a 'deficiency' in these unions; thus frighten the old members out, lest if they stay, they have to be taxed; and in that way get rid of the danger of having to pay to them $550 death benefits."

Now mark this point: Before the adoption of the new constitution the local unions were not compelled to suspend a member if he ran behind the constitutional eight weeks limit. This gave the locals a chance to keep the old members in benefit. This has been so altered that if a member runs behind eight weeks he now stands suspended. This was the first measure adopted at the last convention to get rid of a large number of old members.

This new law strikes the older members more heavily than it does the younger, because of their advanced age they are least capable of holding on to their jobs. They cannot work as fast as younger men; the cigarmaker is paid by the piece. For these reasons the older members, who generally are of a longer standing in the union than the younger, earn less wages as a rule, and, consequently, cannot pay their dues, besides heavy assessments, as promptly as the younger.

The "lapses" campaign started with an inhuman campaign against these older members. It began by raising the dues so as to cause the older members to fall behind. Thus, if an old member, who may have paid regularly fifteen years or longer, falls behind just one week over his limit, that settles his case; he is out, and can only be recognized again by rejoining and paying two more years' dues and all assessments. Then he will be treated as though he never belonged to the union before, and will get only $50 death benefit. Such a man, too old to join any other benevolent society, is thus virtually cast off; he becomes a "lapser," and what of right belongs to him will be kept to pay the high salaries of our army of loafing officers and pensioners.

This is the scheme that it is sought to be put in operation. The unions against which it has first been applied are unions Nos. 100 and 165, of Philadelphia, against whom a fraudulent deficiency of $3,500 was manufactured, and the Detroit Union, against which fakir J. Dernell concocted an equally fraudulent deficiency of $6,000.

These deficiencies must be made up by the members through "assessments;" that is to say, a burden over and above the burden of heavy dues, all of which would run as follows: 30 cents regular dues, 25 cents special assessments, and 50 cents deficiency assessments—total, $1.05 per week; besides this, there may also be some other local assessments to be paid, besides some "private loan" to the amount of 5 per cent. on the wages earned and some "travelling loan" to the amount of 10 per cent. of the wages. These all help to raise the dues still higher for some weeks. Thus, a member who earns $6 per week would pay $1.90 dues out of his wages and have $4.05 left for his family; and, no matter how long such a member may have belonged to the union—say for twenty years, if he is eight weeks in arrears off goes his head.

Despite all these dues, the International Union is on the brink of bankruptcy. The funds are so rapidly being eaten up that, notwithstanding a special assessment of $1 is levied every two months, there can be no more than about $3 to $4 per capita in the fund of which the fakirs have so much bragged, and with which they sought to catch so many flies. In all, there can be no more than about $100,000 cash in the funds of our 300 locals. How far that will reach the following figures will show:

Take the largest local union we have, No. 90, of New York. By next July there will be from 800 to 1,000 members entitled to the $550 death benefit. To meet this obligation alone it will take over one-half of a million dollars. When the cash capital amounts to but one-fifth of that sum, how can the officers meet the liability if they do not resort to the "lapses" scheme? This is the policy which the fakirs must follow or they lose their jobs, and what these "jobs" amount to the following figures may give some idea of: The "officers' salaries and committee expenses," together with the "'miscellaneous'(?) expenditures," footed up last year the neat little sum of $70,184.75, besides which a number of local fakirs enjoy local plums. For instance, David Heimerdinger, of New York, who could not get $5 a week when at work, was "taken care of" by getting a job as junketing agent, for which he has received in a few months $540 out of our hard earned earnings.

Union No. 22, of Detroit, is completely bankrupt; for the last three weeks no benefit could be paid; the payment of all benefits except death benefits has been suspended, and still the fakirs shout about our big treasury.

There is one more scheme the fakirs ought to adopt. It is worked quite successfully by the insurance companies. It is to pay a bonus for every new member. For instance, these companies give their agents the dues collected for the first ten weeks, and as there is more dropping out of the union than being initiated, to keep up the equilibrium, give the member proposing a candidate the first ten weeks' dues, then I am sure the members would take more interest, and make it an all round insurance concern.

The present watchword of the fakir in the International Union is: "High dues create lapses; lapses reduce our liabilities; the get-rich-quick plan will work O.K.; the attention of our members can be diverted from the class struggle and remain a helpless prey for capitalist exploitation."

These are the men who want to make the worker believe that by striking for higher wages when business is brisk, and accept reductions when trade is dull, profits can be abolished—the "pure and simple" method whereby they claim that the emancipation for the worker can be accomplished.

A MEMBER OF C. M. I. U.

OPEN LETTER

From A. A. Acton of Manchester, N.H., to T. C. Anderson of Omaha, Neb.

500 Pine St., Manchester, N. H.,
Saturday, April 17.

Mr. T. C. Anderson, Omaha, Neb.:

Dear Sir—I have just read with a mixture of pleasure and provocation your able and comprehensive contribution to the "Coming Nation" of April 10th. The gist of your contribution is that 11,000,000 of the proletariat class should combine their powers at the ballot-box to overcome the 5,500,000 votes of combined "middle" and "capitalist classes," and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, and that the Populist party has no such aims.

My pleasure lies in your manifest accuracy of understanding of the purpose of Populism, and the value of the ballot in the proletarian's hands. My provocation lies in permitting your able statement to be published in a paper which still retains the stench and traits of the "middle class" skunk. A paper which is jealously endeavoring to promote the growth of a movement which is inducing the exploited industrians to ignore the ballot—the so-called brotherhood of the co-operative commonwealth.

This is the most ingenious conception to arrest the acceleration of the Socialist Labor party I have yet discovered. If you sincerely believe as you say, "the proletariat class must emancipate itself," and that it can be done by a voting power of 11,000 000 to 5,500,000, does it not occur to you that your reasoning should appear in a paper which teaches your views; and does it not further occur to you that the "Coming Nation" is essentially a renegade sheet, when in one issue it publishes views as stated, and in another it teaches the proletariat class to ignore the value of the ballot in their hands, and the value of legislative, judicial, executive, military, naval and superior economic powers in the hands of the two political factions of capitalist exploitation? Think it over, and then seek the birds of your feather.

H. H. ACTON.

THE ISLAND OF CRETE.

The Secret Behind Bankrupt Greece's "Christian" Desire for Conquest.

There seems to be so much ignorance or wilful misrepresentation with regard to the Cretan crisis that some words of explanation, and a brief historical retrospect, have become necessary. First let me say that I do not believe there is a single Socialist who is not in favor of freedom for Crete. We are, I take it, in favor of all nationalities struggling against oppression, whether it be the oppression of a foreign nation or of a home government. But, because we wish to see the Cretans delivered from Turkish tyranny, that is no reason why they should be exploited by bankrupt Greece. We are told, however, that they are all longing to become Greeks, and, to see their olive and orange groves heavily taxed so as to pay the Greek debt. If this is so, then it is in absolute contradiction to the general drift of Cretan history during the last three thousand or more years. History shows us that, even in the days of Homer, the Cretans were a mixed people. Homer says that, besides the aborigines, the Eleocretes—who gave their name to the island—Crete, in his time, was inhabited by the Achaeans, the Pelasgians, the Dorians, and the Cydonians. These people, instead of being friendly to Greece, waged war against her. Minos II., who is stated to have died thirty-five years before the siege of Troy, invaded Greece and treated the Athenians with great cruelty. By treachery he took the town of Megara, between Athens and Corinth, and there levied an annual tribute of seven virgins and seven handsome youths. This living tribute, according to the legend, was conveyed to Crete, and given over to be devoured by the Minotaur. But for the love of Ariadne for one of the victims, named Theseus, there is no knowing how long this imposition would have been enforced. The story, in any case, serves to show that from the earliest times the Cretans were hostile to the Greeks. They took no part in Grecian history, but, on the contrary, helped the Persians against the Greeks, and fought against the Greeks during the Peloponesian wars. Though constantly fighting amongst themselves, the Cretans kept absolutely independent of the various Macedonian monarchs. They were allied with Mithridates the Great against the Greeks and also with the Cilicia pirates. This brought down upon them the wrath of Rome, and the Roman General, Metellus, conquered the island in the year 67 B. C. Since that day Crete has always been subjected by some foreign power.

It is curious that to-day the section of the British community which has made an idol of the Bible should be so loud in its Cretan partisanship, for the Apostle Paul had no very good opinion of them. In his epistle to Titus, the first Bishop of Crete, chap. I., verses 12 and 13, he writes: "One of themselves, even a prophet of their own, said: The Cretans are always liars, evil beasts, slow bellies. This witness is true, therefore rebuke them sharply." St. Paul here alludes to the Cretan poet Epimenides, and these denunciations are in accord with what the historian Polybius said about the Cretans. St. Paul goes on, in verse 16, to describe the Cretans as "being abominable and disobedient, and unto every good work reprobate." Acting up to the principle of rendering unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's, St. Paul recommends the Cretans to obey their governors. The Romans were, at that time, their governors, and they were no more Christians than their present governors, the Turks. Therefore, if we based our politics on the Bible, we ought to recommend the Cretans to obey the Turks, since St. Paul told them to obey the Romans. But far from preaching obedience to the powers that be, we should like to see all Cretans rebel both against Turk and Greek.

Crete now remained a portion of the Roman Empire till the reign of Constantine, when the island naturally became a province of the Byzantine Empire. But, in 823 A. D., a large band of Saracens or Moors from Andalusia successfully invaded the island, and Crete then became a formidable nest of pirates. They defied the Byzantine Emperors, till they were reconquered by Nicephorus Phocas in 960. "The Morning Star," "The Death of the Saracens," as this great general was called, attached Crete once more to the Byzantine Empire, and forced its inhabitants to abandon the lucrative pursuit of piracy. When the Byzantine Empire fell to pieces in 1204, Crete was handed over to Boniface, Marquis of Montserrat, who at once sold the island to the Venetians. For four centuries Crete remained in the possession of this Italian republic. There were numerous insurrections against the arbitrary rule of the Venetians, but they maintained order, encouraged commerce, and great prosperity prevailed. At last the Turks took the island, after obstinate fighting, which lasted from 1645 to 1669, and with them it has remained ever since. Such are the main facts of their earlier and earliest history, and it is difficult to see in them any indication that the Cretans ever wanted to become Greeks. On the contrary, at every critical juncture they fought against the Greeks.

What is there in more modern history to denote that a change of disposition has taken place? In 1821 the Cretans profited by the Greek insurrection to rise on their own account against the Turks, whom they drove into the fortified towns. In 1830 Crete was handed over to Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, and vassal of Turkey. Then the license of local misrule was exchanged for organized despotism. At the same time, the Isle of Samos obtained its local autonomy, or Home Rule, which has worked successfully up to the present day. In 1840 Crete was taken back under the direct government of Turkey. Many reforms and great improvements were then effected, and Crete became the best governed and most lightly taxed province of the Turkish Empire. Why this favorable state of affairs did not continue is a question which it would be useful to elucidate. Probably the Crimean War and Greek intrigues had a disintegrating effect. We are justified in suspecting Greece, because, in 1857, the Emperor Napoleon III. expressed his desire to the Greek Ambassador in Paris to render some service to Greece. Napoleon III. then suggested that he would use his influence to obtain autonomy for Crete; but the Greek Ambassador energetically protested, and would not hear of the proposal. Had not Greece put a spoke in the wheel the Cretans might have been freed from the Turks forty years ago. Greece has stronger reasons today to oppose Cretan autonomy than she had in Napoleon's time. Greece is now bankrupt. Greek bonds are sold at a fourth or a fifth of their nominal value. Crete is a rich island, and just as Johannesburg is better than Rhodesia, so there is more proportionately to be made out of Crete than out of Greece. When the Chartered Company shares fell from £8 to £2 we had the Jameson raid in the Transvaal; and now that Greek bonds have experienced a similar depreciation we have the Vassos raid on Crete. Why did the Greeks, as explained in a previous article, cause the Cretan insurrection of 1866-68 to fail altogether rather than allow the Cretans to enjoy the autonomy which was then offered to them by Turkey? Why are the Greeks to-day so obstinately opposed to autonomy? They say that the Cretans all want union with Greece. Then why deluge the island with Greek emissaries? If the Cretans are all of one mind and in favor of union with Greece, there is no need of maintaining Greek troops in Crete. All that Greece has to do is to allow the powers to establish autonomy, and the Greeks may be very certain that an early opportunity will be found of converting that autonomy into union with Greece. But the Greeks have, on the contrary, so little confidence in the Cretans that they prefer to risk a great war rather than withdraw their troops from Crete. It seems pretty obvious that the Cretans would have been free and independent long ago but for the intrigues of Greece, and there is no reason why we should sympathise with such intrigues. We Socialists can all sympathize with the Cretans in so far as they strive to throw off tyranny and oppression; and we shall again be with them when, as is quite possible, they, at some future date, rise in rebellion against the burdens which the Greeks will not fail to impose upon them, if Europe allows Greece to annex Crete.

A. S. HEADINGLEY.

From London "Justice."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Rank and File of the Cigarmakers Waking up to the Situation and Thankful to The People.

To THE PEOPLE—I am delighted to see that you are about to republish the "Lapses" articles, because the same have made such an impression upon our members that they are manifestly awakening to the fact that the union is rapidly and surely going to pieces. The truthfulness of the "Lapses" articles can be illustrated by an occurence at our meeting a few weeks ago of Cigarmakers' Union No. 132, Brooklyn. Our "worthy" secretary, Mr. E. Moss (a very dignified officer and fakir by profession of the Gompers and Dan Harris stripe), arose and requested to be permitted to read an article from THE PEOPLE. His request was granted, and he proceeded to read the "Lapses" article. At first the members seemed to be stunned, and indignation seemed to appear on their faces, then gradually as the reading went on they started to change color in the face from red to pale, and as the striking arguments after arguments followed one after the other, the old men at once saw that the facts stated in the article were correct, and every blow struck home, for you could see them from time to time nod their heads in assent, and that they clearly understood they are on the verge of bankruptcy.

After Mr. Moss got through he said: "Now, Mr. Chairman, this scandalous article published in this Socialist sheet, THE PEOPLE, is a lie from beginning to the end. The very audacity of THE PEOPLE to publish such an article upon our noble organization, the International Union, deserves the condemnation of all organized labor." He wound up by saying, "Mr. Chairman, I move you that we condemn THE PEOPLE for publishing such a slanderous article." And now comes the joke. The chairman asked: "Is that motion of Secretary Moss seconded?"

Silence prevailed throughout the hall. The chair repeated the question, but no seconder responded. The fakirs present had not the moral courage to second the motion for fear that the deplorable financial question would come up for discussion, so they themselves thought best to leave well enough alone. The honest element present understood the truthfulness of the articles and their great value as eye-openers to the victims of Strasser and his crew; they, of course, would not second the motion. Finally, as no seconder could be found, the matter was dropped.

Result: There is a wholesale demand for THE PEOPLE'S "Lapses" article, and Mr. Moss felt like a wet poodle.

A MEMBER OF 132.

Brooklyn, April 16.

Study Brought Him Over.

To THE PEOPLE—I thank you very much for the samples of THE PEOPLE. I heard Socialism on the Boston Common and studied it up. I was 21 years old on the 17th of last month, and I am going to vote the Socialist ticket through. I would rather vote for something I wanted, and even though I do not get it, than vote for something I do not want even though I got it. I heard of the meetings at the Franklin School House, profited much by them, and got THE PEOPLE here. I now understand Socialism.

EDWARD MARKS.

Brookline, Mass., April 9.

Greater New York Convention.

The convention of Greater New York meets this afternoon, Sunday 25th, at the New York Labor Lyceum, at 2 p. m. The meeting was postponed from last Sunday on account of its being Easter Sunday.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

To complete a file.

A reader of THE PEOPLE wishes No. 3 of Volume VI. to complete a file. Will exchange for any other issue of that volume. Send it to THE PEOPLE, 184 William street.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

LOUISVILLE, KY., ECHOES.

Events that Cleared the Road for Effective Socialist Labor Party Propaganda.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 15.—During the winter some interesting events occured in this city with which we herewith desire to acquaint the readers of THE PEOPLE.

We have witnessed the rise and collapse of a great street car reform (?) movement, inaugurated by the labor fakirs of the Central Labor Union, in conjunction with several shyster lawyers and boodle politicians. It was, of course, heralded (like all fake movements) with the cry of the "people (?) against the monopolies," but who was meant by the "people" can be easily perceived to-day in the crop of "labor candidates" that have sprung forth "subject to the action of either of the old parties."

In other words, the whole street car fight was only a sort of a prologue to the play which will soon be enacted in Louisville, and in which the rank and file of the pure and simple trade unionists will be "played for suckers," while the "fakirs" will appear in the role of the defenders of the rights of the "people." But to return to our narrative. The Central Labor Union and others filed suit against the City Railway Company for violation of their contract with the city, and subsequently appointed a committee to confer with the representatives of the street car company. Demand was made that the company reduce its fare to 3 cents and put conductors on all the lines, and upon refusal, a boycott was declared and all union men enjoined not to put their fare into the slots. Of course a great cry was raised by the fakirs, and appeals were issued to the "people" to aid the heroic fight of the Central Labor Union in the grand effort made to "advertise itself." But now comes the deep plot of the play. Suddenly the daily papers printed two cards announcing the satisfactory settlement of the fight which had been carried on between the union and the company. One of these cards was signed by the aforesaid committee, and stated that certain promises had been made by the company, and the committee had thought it best that these promises be accepted, and had done so forthwith.

The pure and simple suckers were at once asked to endorse the action of the committee, but although the most of them at once complied with the request, the cigarmakers and iron moulders refused to do so, and passed resolutions condemning the action of the committee.

The Central Labor Union requested the above mentioned union to "reconsider" their decision, which is equal to implying that the members of those organizations are ignoramuses, and don't know what they want.

The chances are that they will also finally wheel into line, and thus the "honor" of the committee will be saved.

Since the members of the Central Labor Union disgraced that body by electing the arch fakir and boodle politician, James McGill, president, the intelligent workers of this city are not surprised to see suspicious dealings going on.

In fact members of the Central Labor Union themselves openly charged McGill with selling out the whole organization to the Street Car Company, and by this time a large number of the rank and file KNOW that they have received a "throw down."

The fakirs will now attempt to work the political scheme to redeem themselves, and the cry will now be raised "elect labor union men to the council and then we will do up "the monopolies."

Therefore the Socialists have selected no better time for entering the local campaign than the present one, as it will give us the very best opportunity to expose the fakirs and capitalists at the same time.

On Monday, May 10th, the Socialists will hold their convention at Beck's Hall, put up as many candidates as deemed advisable, and formulate a full municipal programme, which will give the pure and simplers some points on these matters.

Our Commune celebration was a big success in every respect. We had speeches and recitations in German and English, and the aid of two local singing societies.

On May 1st we give a May day celebration, and on June 20th a big picnic, with speeches in both English and German local talent.

The old comrades here are all pleased at the reorganization of Section St. Louis, and sincerely hope that the new Section will redeem the movement in St. Louis in the eyes of the party. The old Section spent entirely too much of its time in formulating "protests" against our National Executive Committee, thereby neglecting its true mission as a party Section. Our party organization must be one of STRICT discipline, and all "sensitive" natures who consider their "liberty" infringed upon if they submit to the will of the majority had better join some "reform party," as there is no place for such in the S. L. P.

THE PRESS COMMITTEE.

LETTER BOX.

Offhand Answers to Inquirers.

C. C., Maiden News.—The conduct complained about was that they charged officers of the D. A. No. 2 with corruption. At the trial they sought to justify their charge by saying they had a "suspicion" to that effect. When asked to define their suspicion they repeated charges and rumors that had been nailed. They were asked if they did not know that those rumors had been answered. They dodged the question. For these reasons they were expelled.

S. M., Muncie, Ind.—Pray do not write on both sides of the paper. You and all others should finally learn that. Your article will be used later on.

D. A. Potter, St. Paul, Minn.—Comrade Shaw's lecture is received; shall have it in middle of May; forward to us his full name.

J. I. Pierce, Washington, D. C.—Balford Bax, of London, wrote one in English; Lissagaray wrote one in French. They should be both read. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. city.

PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.

National Executive Committee.

Meeting of April 20th, with Comrade Furman in the chair. All were present except Stahl, who was excused. The financial report for week ending April 17th showed receipts, $29.35; expenditures, $22.52; balance, $6.83. Labor News Co., receipts, $153.83; expenditures, $44.42; balance, $109.41.

Resolved to call upon the Sections for nominations for one delegate to the National Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, to be held in Boston, Mass., on July 5th, in compliance with Section 5, Art. IV., of our constitution.

A communication to THE PEOPLE by Louis E. Miller, on the right of the Executive Committee to submit to a referendum vote the matter of the Jewish press, is refused publication, the discussion being open only to bona fide members of the party, while Miller at a recent meeting held in New York conducted himself in a manner whereby he virtually read himself out the pale of the party and unworthy of recognition.

At this meeting, called by Socialists, he stated that he voted for a Republican candidate and against our ticket, predicting at the same time that Socialist voters would in the future have reason to be more ashamed of their votes than he had reason to be of his.

New Sections are organized in Brainerd, Minn.; Auburn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass.

L. A. MALKIEL, Recording Sec.

A Call for Nominations.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor party:

In compliance with Section 5, Article IV. of our constitution, the Sections are hereby called upon to make nominations for one delegate, to represent the Socialist Labor party at the National Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, which is to be held in Boston, Mass., on the 5th day of July, 1897.

Such nominations should be sent to the undersigned no later than Saturday, May 29th, on which day the nominations will be closed.

By order of the National Executive Committee.

HENRY KUHN, Secretary,
184 William Street, N. Y. City.

Call for a General Vote.

184 William Street,
New York, March 30, 1897.

To the Sections of the S. L. P.

Comrades—The National Executive Committee beg to submit the following proposition to the referendum vote of the Sections throughout the country.

We are of opinion that the party press in all languages should be under direct party control, in order that a systematic agitation may be carried on in every possible direction. Such control is especially important now that the party's political activity makes the press a most important and indispensable weapon, which should not be exposed to the risk of being alienated from the party or of falling into the hands of those who may oppose our platform or tactics.

The "Abend-Blatt" and "Arbeiter-Zeitung," published in New York city, are agencies of great importance in conducting our agitation among the ranks of Jewish-speaking workingmen. There is a wide-spread demand among the Jewish Comrades that these organs should belong to the party, and the National Executive Committee has received a proposition from the Arbeiter-Zeitung Publishing Association, which conducts the publication of said organs, that the party should assume the control thereof.

The last National Convention of the S. L. P., owing to dissensions existing among Jewish Comrades in connection with these organs, passed a resolution forbidding any Section to have any connection with the Jewish press. This action was taken in the belief that if the Jewish Comrades were left severely alone they would soon settle their differences among themselves.

Experience has shown, however, that notwithstanding the action of the convention, these dissensions still exist, and are a serious impediment to our agitation among the Jewish masses.

We believe that if the direct control and supervision of the Jewish press is vested in the party, acting through its National Executive Committee, all the pretences for disturbances would be entirely removed.

For these reasons it is of great advantage to the party, and especially to Section New York and its agitation, that the party assume control of our Jewish press, the direct ownership, however, to be continued for legal reasons on the incorporated body.

We therefore submit to a referendum vote the following proposition:

The property and management of the "Abend-Blatt" and "Arbeiter-Zeitung" shall be vested in the Arbeiter-Zeitung Publishing Association, under the direct control of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor party. The books of said publishing association shall be examined, once every three months, by an expert accountant, to be appointed by said committee.

The "Abend-Blatt" and "Arbeiter-Zeitung" shall be made the Jewish official organs of the S. L. P.

The editors shall be elected jointly by the National Executive Committee and the Publishing Association; or, in case they cannot agree, by a general vote of the members of the party, the same as the editors of "The People" and "Vorwärts." Any editor who may prove incompetent or violate the platform or constitution of the party shall be forthwith suspended by the National Executive Committee.

The National Executive Committee shall act as a Board of Grievances, and hear and determine complaints respecting the business or editorial management of said organs.

The result of the vote of the Sections should be sent to HENRY KUHN, Secretary, 184 William street, New York City, not later than May 20, 1897.

By order of the National Executive Committee, HENRY KUHN, Sec.

May Day, Boston.

The Boston May day demonstration will be held at 45 Elliot street on Sunday, May 2, 8 p. m. The speaker will be Harry Carless, of New York. Tickets, 10 cents.

THE DAILY PEOPLE

$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to April 21st, 1897.

$4,270.

The following amounts have been paid down to April 20th, incl:	
Previously acknowledged	$815.40
Jas. Ballard, Eureka, Cal., $1.50; D. Cantor, City, $2; Isidor Ritter, City, $2; Carl Anders, City, $2; W. J. M., City, $2; Joe Dutzler, Brooklyn, N. Y., $2; Jean Henart, Brooklyn, N. Y., $2; Herm. Keiser, Fitchburg, Mass., $5	18.50
Total	$833.90

☞ Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.
184 William St., N. Y.

Expressions of Opinion on the Proposition of the Nat'l Ex. Committee.

Comrades—I maintain that the proposition of the National Executive is unwise. The Jewish press should be left entirely in the hands of those who understand our ways. Then also I am sure the National Executive has no right to meddle in our affairs and call for a general vote. Then also we should not have a private association to publish our paper; such matters should be left to a committee appointed by the Jewish members. Fraternally,

FREEDOM.

New York.

Comrades—To understand this question you should know the situation among us Jewish Socialists.

The "Abendblatt" and "Arbeiter-Zeitung" are Socialist Jewish papers, published by an association, the "Arbeiter-Zeitung Publishing Association," which is like the "Socialist Publishing Association," which publishes the "New Yorker Volks-Zeitung," and now issues our English organ, THE PEOPLE, and our German organ, the "Vorwaerts."

For some time a number of our Jewish Comrades, who call themselves "the opposition," raised objections to the "Arbeiter-Zeitung Association" and its papers. The greatest of these objections was that the papers are published by a "private, non-responsible organization;" these Comrades demanded that the paper be put in the hands and under the control of all the Socialists. The proposition of the National Executive Committee is exactly as this "opposition" demanded. And now, what do we see? The "Arbeiter-Zeitung Publishing Association" and the Jewish Comrades who support it, favor the idea of the National Executive, but the "opposition" suddenly turn about and oppose what they had themselves been claiming that they want. Is not this strange? The "opposition" object that the National Executive has no right to make such a proposal. I think any one can see that this is only a pretext. If "the opposition" really meant that it wished the papers to be in the hands of all the Socialists they would not stickle at a technicality that looks like a quibble. The fact is that the proposition of the National Executive has forced them to abandon their false pretences. They don't want ALL the Socialists to control our press; what they want is that the party press should fall into really irresponsible hands. This brings me to the second argument of the "opposition" against the proposition of the National Executive.

The "opposition" says that the non-Jewish Comrades are not competent to judge about a Jewish paper, and therefore should not have a voice in determining who shall be the editor of a Jewish paper. This sounds to me very funny.

Many of our Jewish Comrades who are in this "opposition" cannot read German, and less English. Still, they have a voice in the election of the editors of our German and English organs. If Comrades who can't read Jewish should not share in the control of a Jewish paper, by what right can these Comrades, who don't read or understand German, and English badly, share in the control of a German and English party paper. The fact again is that these Jewish Comrades are perfectly able to judge of contents in our German and English papers. A translation into Jewish of an article in German or English will enable any Jewish Socialist Comrade to judge whether the article is sound or unsound, and whether the writer is a competent editor. For the same reason I hold that the non-Jewish Comrades are competent to judge of the fitness of a Jewish editor. For instance, a translation of the articles recently written by the "Oppositionist," Louis Miller, in the Jewish paper, the "Zukunft," in which he assails the party on its policy towards the People's party, and in other such matters, can enable any non-Jewish Comrade to judge of Miller's qualification. One does not need to be able to read Jewish to learn that Miller may be an excellent Populist editor, but is not fit to be the editor of a Socialist paper. A translation of several of the articles of the "Oppositionist" Morris Winchewsky, in which he tries to belittle the growth of the party and to throw suspicion upon the purity of the party, can enable any non-Jewish Comrade to size up this Winchewsky. One does not need to be able to read Jewish in order to learn from these articles that Winchewsky may be a first-class editor for the Tammany "Daily News" or for Herr Most's "Freiheit," but, that as editor of a Socialist paper he would be a queer figure. And, furthermore, one does not need even a translation into English to read the official list of the voters in this city; one needs no knowledge whatever of Jewish to read that list; it is in English; and there any one can see that the name of the "oppositionist" Abe Cahan does not appear, that he did not even register, and, consequently, did not vote at the last fiercely contested election, notwithstanding he was all the time in the city. A reading of that official registry of votes will show that Abe Cahan may be very good in his way, but is not reliable as a Comrade, let alone as an editor charged with conducting a Socialist paper. The argument of the "oppositionists" that the non-Jewish Comrades are incompetent to share the control of our Jewish press is preposterous. But it is worse than preposterous: it is equivalent to saying that we, the Jewish Comrades, shall have power over the whole party, but the non-Jewish Comrades shall have no power over us. I consider that a piece of impudence. As one of the Jewish Comrades myself, I repudiate in the name of the Jewish Socialists any such impudent assumption.

The question is plain. The whole party should control the whole party press. JACOB MILCH.

New York.

Maine.

NORTH LUBEC, Me., April 15.—We are gathering here in the old Pine State good material for an organization. The Socialists of the State should begin to organize and be ready for next year's State election.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—Last Wednesday evening we undertook to hold an open air meeting at corner of Biddle and High streets, in the Tenth Ward. Myself and Comrade Schwiete spoke. Schwiete had hardly started when he was arrested. When they got to the police station the captain told him to go. This is the beginning of a fight for free speech and the right of assemblage. We shall continue to speak, and will fight this fight, too, till we win, and have taught the police that we are free men, who will exercise their rights without being disturbed by people who are supposed to keep the peace. L. C. FRY.

New York.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 12.—On the 6th instant Comrade W. Fiszler, of New York, lectured in Kelley's Hall before the Polish residents of Syracuse. The speaker in course of his remarks showed to the workers present the necessity for the industrial toilers joining our party of emancipation. The next evening a Polish branch of the S. L. P. was organized, and about fifteen subscribers for the Polish weekly, "Sila," of the S. L. P., were obtained.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The last regular meeting of the Young American Socialists was held on April 15 at our permanent club rooms, 118 Columbia street, with Comrade Glück in the chair.

It was decided among other things that lectures take place at our club rooms every second Friday, commencing with Friday, April 23. These lectures will be of a political and economic character. SECRETARY.

18th Assembly District.

The committee on the Fishing Banks excursion reported that the steamer "Blackbird" has been chartered for the 25th of July. The tickets will cost $1 and are ready to be distributed. The posters will be circulated in a few weeks. The excursion promises to be a grand success.

It was decided to parade on the 2d of May, and a committee instructed to have a green transparency made with the Irish Socialist Republican party's motto: "The great appear great only because we are on our knees. Let us rise."

All comrades are invited to our first literary evening, which takes place at our headquarters, 241 1st avenue, the 28th of April. Subject of debate: "Resolved, that the municipal ownership of gas will be beneficial to the community." Dow Hosman and Berger will speak on the affirmative, Dunn and Laffey on the negative. Wheatley will give an essay, and Abelson will probably sing. A unanimous vote was cast in favor of the proposition of the National Executive Committee in regard to the party control of the Jewish "Arbeiter-Zeitung;" also a unanimous vote in favor of Henckler's expulsion.

Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 10.—From Pittsburg have been sent to all the American and German Sections of the S. L. P. circulars requesting aid for "Il Proletario"—the Italian organ of the party. The sum gathered is encouraging.

Progr. Trimmers & Clothing Cutters.

The regular meeting of the above union was held Thursday, April 15th.

The reports of delegates to D. A. 49 on Central Council of the Clothing Industry were received and acted upon.

A recommendation from the Executive Board to hold a special meeting Thursday, April 29th, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the National Convention of the S. T. & L. A., also to give him instructions at said meeting, was concurred in.

The Shoe Workers' Union, through a committee, requested us to assist them financially in their affair (ball and entertainment) of Saturday, April 17th, which is to be a benefit for the strikers of Lane's shop; $5 worth of tickets were taken and placed on sale.

Other internal business prevailed the rest of the evening.

THE SECRETARY.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

CARLESS'S LETTER.

(Continued from Page 1.)

plements of agriculture, are so poor that they cannot buy clothes and other necessaries of life. The consequence is that wife and daughters during the time they are relieved from their drudgery, are compelled to work for such miserable pay. The girls in the factories will eventually have to work at the same price. The only alternatives being that of serving as lackeys to the rich or walking the streets.

I find the poverty of the people spreading and deepening at such a rapid rate that they must of necessity agitate for Socialism. This will mean the relegating to the rear of capitalist politicians, as typified by the Justin Millers, Littauers and Judsons, and the placing in front the advance guard of the army of emancipation — the uncompromising Socialist Labor party. H. CARLESS.

RANDOM SHOTS.

(Continued on Page 4.)

acteristics and developed a manhood scarcely believed possible, and the miners themselves will, by maintaining their organization, demonstrate that though prevented in this instance from securing the advances they desired and deserved, they will surely obtain it in the near future. All honor to the Leadville strikers. They may well declare that though defeated they are not conquered, and will move on and on, until their full rights have been achieved and firmly established."

Just so. The struggle "brought out characteristics." Not a doubt of it. I have been in a strike or two myself, and also developed a few characteristics. I recall them vividly. There was—must I mention them—those characteristic pants, with fringe on the bottoms, goitre at the knees, and apertures in the bosom through which an inquisitive shirt end peeped anon. Then there was my characteristic shoes (I use the word "shoes" in its normal sense only), one was a gum boot and the other an overshoe which had seen better days. My hat also developed some striking characteristics. Originally built for summer wear, and of straw, I had attached a pair of muffs to it to protect my ears as I moved "on and on," as our worthy President beautifully puts it. My coat also developed a few characteristics of the Seymour variety, and my stomach developed a few of the same things I had "scarcely believed possible."

Yes, if those defeated miners will only be guided by President Gompers, they will keep up their pure and simple coffin club, on the high dues plan, for the next five or ten years, at the end of which time they can go on strike again—this time for twenty months—and develop twice as many characteristics as they did in the contest just ended.

But mebbe they won't. Mebbe they have sufficient acumen to discover something not altogether romantic and recherché in those "characteristics."

* * *

But it is in an editorial which precedes the one to which I have referred that Editor Gompers shines as a star. It is on the necessity of raising the ante in the pure and simple game of freeze-out. It is entitled "Organization, High-Dues and Success." In arguing for more of the sinews, President Gompers compares a labor union to a ship, and says:

"Organizations of labor are not built simply to be crafts upon the ocean of the industrial struggle that they may be wafted along by fair promises and carried along upon the crest of trade activity. Our crafts must be thorough seagoing and be enabled to withstand the winters' blasts and the equinoctial storms incident to our false economic conditions. They must be prepared to weather all kinds of seas on the bosom of industrial life and to contend for their position in defense of the laborer's right and to plow through the waves of opposition to secure the toiler's advance, the worker's amelioration and the laborer's emancipation."

I am pleased to see that up to the hour of going to press the President of the Federation has indicated no inclination to monopolize the new variety of grammar employed in the above extract by applying for copyright on it, but it is sheer idiocy in him to forego patenting a ship that can be wafted along by promises and at the same time withstand the winter's blasts and equinoctial storms. A ship that can "weather all kinds of seas" and still find time to get in her licks for the laborer and toiler and worker on shore is certainly a Comperian daisy. That metaphor strikes me as one of the most beautiful things in the literature of the laborer's emancipation. It must be preserved in song. Roxanna, kindly hand me the piano; I'll accompany myself:

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.
Dedicated to Adolf Strasser, P. S. L. F.

Come hither, ye lubbers, a story I'll tell
Of a practical ship called the "A. F. of L."
With a practical captain—Sam Gompers by name—
A practical crew, and a cargo the same.
A tried and true vessel—she cast off her sails
And her tall anchor tent to the oncoming gales;
With her compass nailed down and her rudder unfurled,
She swept "on and on" through the watery world.

The passengers chattered as onward she sped,
The skates gayly sang in the rigging o'erhead
As Sam toddled aft, his plug hat in his hand,
Where the man in the bowsprit stood waiting command;
He stepped on the capstan and picked up the mast
To scan the wild waves that went scurrying past,
Then, thinking of something, he jumped to the deck
And rushed down the porthole to moisten his neck.

But soon in the weather there came a great change,
The "false sea" began to behave very strange;
A big wave seemed threat'ning the good ship to wreck
And "conditions" came tumbling right over the deck.
The sailors all clung to the rigging for life.
And the mate went down-cellar to write to his wife
As our practical captain emerged from below
To see what the devil was shaking him so.

The old vessel squirmed like a kid with the croup,
She unshipped her compass and busted her poop,
And the boatswain fell down from the hurricane deck
And got a black eye on the back of his neck.
The torn rigging flapped and the creaking sails bent,
And the cook's sweat-shop breeches to Halifax went,
And the captain remarked, his eyes tearful and dim:
"There are boats for the gang, but the suckers must swim."

"Come, lay on those high dues!" he yelled to the tars;
"Also levy assessments and take in the spars!
And throw all the old people overboard, quick:
We'll show those wild theorists a practical trick!"
The sailors all sprang his behests to obey.
But the men in the wheel-house were groggy, they say,
And the old hulk meandered away to the lee
And stood on her head in the trough of the sea.

L'ENVOI.

But all was not lost! O'er their watery grave
Sam's tile proudly rode on the crest of a wave.

* * *

It grieves me sore to see that Brother Blatchford, of the London (Eng.) "Clarion" has nothing better to do than attempt to destroy the "economic movement" by holding up to public inspection a few gen's who for years have been "giving their lives" to it. This is what "Mont Blong" has to say in a late article:

Ah, yes. Labor leaders. I have had a curious assortment of gentlemen of the Labor-leading fraternity around me for several days, and begin to have a faint suspicion that I don't particularly admire the genus. Indeed, I almost think if I saw too much of the shining lights of trade-unionist labor leaders I should accumulate a hump that cannot be expressed in figures. Not that I want to be uncomplimentary to these gentlemen; but they seem to live in an atmosphere of such a foggy and smellsome nature, and to be surrounded by a dirty halo of doubt, suspicion and mystery that inspires me with a mitigated kind of admiration that might easily be mistaken for dislike.

What impresses me most about them is their hatred of each other, which is too thinly concealed not to be easily visible. Next to that, perhaps, is their curious air of knowing something to each other's disadvantage, and the general impression they all give me of having something in their own histories they are anxious to hide. They certainly seem to fear while they despise each other; and when a difference arises, beyond a flash and a veiled threat, you see nothing; for they dive into some dark corner like some kind of weird creatures, and hide their mysterious wrestlings from the public eye. Oh, yes; I have learned a good deal about the manners and customs of Liberal and Tory labor leaders and other trade-unionist officials—more than I wanted to know, and much that I should be willing to forget. Which is why I wish the dear old Bounder was with me, for I am almost sick for something open and coarse—and clean.

* * *

This would seem to indicate that there is no appreciable difference between Mephitis Britannica and Mephitis Americana. By which I mean to say that the skunks in both countries have a common origin and the same characteristics. Same song. Same squeal. Same smell. S. L. P.

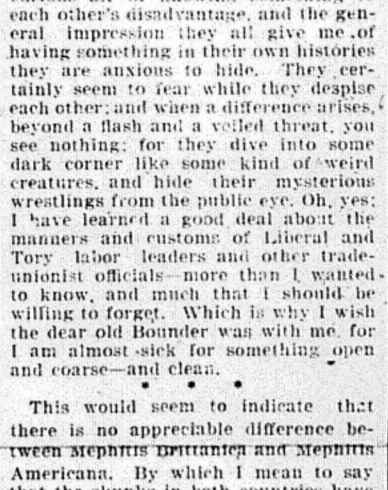
PAINTERS.

The Amalgamated Painters and Decorators held their first meeting in Brevoort Hall, on the 19th April. The hall has seating capacity of four or five hundred, but proved too small for the crowd of members. The Financial Secretary was ordered to hold forth in the ante room, taking quite a number along, eager to square themselves on his books.

The members of the former New York Painters will receive this issue of THE PEOPLE, closing the time of its mailing to them at the expense of the former union. No arrangements have been made in the amalgamated body to have union intelligence sent to the members. It has been voted instead to have necessary information advertised in the "Daily News," "Morning Journal" and "Volkszeitung," which will of course please a good many it no doubt appearing better to them than a bona fide labor paper, which is a thorn in the side for any fake business, and will remain so assuredly, being opposed to spreading the butter thickly behind the scenes at the cost or the not counting the multitude.

The vote showed that THE PEOPLE had made many friends. These will have to fall back to individual subscriptions for the paper or else convince the new body that a labor paper is superior to the capitalist press.

C. E. COLLENBURG.



The above is a photograph of George Herzberg, lately treasurer of German Waiters' Union No. 1, a post that he filled since 1895. A few weeks ago he defaulted in the sum of about $730, partly belonging to the union itself, partly to the funeral fund, to the relief fund, and the hospital fund. Herzberg disappeared on April 1st. It is believed he started for Hamburg via Halifax. As ours is a bona fide organization of the class-conscious proletariat, it cannot condone corruption. We therefore announce our misfortune to our fellow wage slaves and set them on their guard against Herzberg, should he ever turn up in any organization of theirs.

GERMAN WAITERS' UNION OF N. Y.

Trades and Societies Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

Branch 1 (American) S. L. P. Discussion meeting every first Friday. Business meeting every 3rd Friday at 64 East 4th Str. Lectures every Sunday 8 P. M. at Stuyvesant Hall, 17th Str., and Hudson Building, 37th St. and 8th Ave. 239

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Union.) Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Frei. 282

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City. 239

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemian), 324 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 213 Forsyth St., meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, meets at 1527 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 1422 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m. 26

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. 273 Secretary: HENRY ZISCK.

German Waiters' Union of New York, Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same hall. 234

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Fred. Woll, corr. Sec'y, Residence, 153 E. 4th St. 241

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 76 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. 199

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., at Schuler's Hall, 234-238 East 3rd St., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. ARB. ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club. Meets at Webster Hall, 140th street and 3rd avenue, every 1st and 3rd Friday at 8 P. M. Also Free Lecture, every Sunday night, 7.30 P. M., preceded by entertainment at same Hall.

Upholsterers' Union of New York and Vicinity. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th St. Secretary, Carl Anders, 22 East 3rd street.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance.
Organized 1872. Membership 10,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 61 E. 4th St. OFFICE HOURS, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 9 o'clock P. M.
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Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River New Jersey.
Boston, Holyoke, Mass.
New Haven, Conn.
Luzern, Pa. 239

Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S
Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The above society was founded in the year 1864 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 139 local branches with more than 13,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks wether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is granted for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit for $1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 20 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above named principles are invited to do so.
Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25—27 3rd Ave., Room 68, New York City.

MORRIS HILLKOWITZ,
Attorney at Law,
132 Nassau Street, Room 604

DR. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST, 189
121 SCHERMERHORN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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Cor. Pearl St.,
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Orders will be taken at 116 E. 8th street, betw Avenue A and First Ave., New York City. 141

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A Vitriolic Side-Splitting Satire
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